



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

This is a very good species, quite distinct from the *Petalostemon violaceus*, which has been made dumping ground of various red-flowered species which are not at all related to it. This species is much more closely related to *Reverchoni* than to *purpurea*.

Coleman county, southeastern Texas.

KUHNISTERA VILLOSA (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 192. 1891.

Petalostemon villosum Nutt. Gen. 2: 85. 1818.

Dalea villosa Spreng. Syst. 3: 326. 1825.

Sackatchewan, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.

Studies in the Botany of the Southeastern United States.—V.

By JOHN K. SMALL.

ASPLENium BRADLEYI D. C. Eaton, Bull. Torr. Club, 6: 11. 1873.

Although not extending the known geographic area, King's and Crowder's mountains, N. C., furnish two more stations for this rare fern. I found it on the two isolated peaks just mentioned, in the summer of 1894; it grew both on the cliffs at the summits and in crevices on large boulders on the slopes and at the base of the mountains. The leaves varied from less than one decimeter to between two and three decimeters in length.

PIAROPUS CRASSIPES (Mart.) Britton, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 7: 241. 1893.

Mr. A. H. Curtiss informs me that this plant escaped from cultivation a few years ago and has now become a serious obstruction to navigation in the tributaries of the St. John's river. It has established itself in other parts of Florida.

IRIS CAROLINIANA S. Wats. in A. Gray, Man. Ed. 6, 514. 1890.

In the spring of 1893 great quantities of this lately described *Iris* were found east of the great Dismal Swamp in Virginia by Dr. Britton and myself. During the spring of 1894 Tracy and Earle secured good fruiting specimens at Pointe du Chene, Louisiana (no. 2898), and last summer I found it very common in the swamps about Macon, Georgia, and throughout the middle part of that state.

MYRICA PUMILA (Michx.).

Myrica cerifera var. *pumila* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 228. 1803.

It seems strange that this so-called variety of *Myrica cerifera* has never before been given specific rank.

CASTANEA NANA Muhl. Cat. 86. 1813.

Mr. Kearney has recently given us an excellent description* of this characteristic chinquapin. He omitted, however, the most striking character of the species. During last July and August I had an opportunity to observe *C. nana* at various points in southeastern Georgia, where it is plentiful and distributed in large patches over the hot sandy wastes. In its relatives, *Castanea dentata* and *C. pumila*, we find typical trunks or main stems developed above ground, but in the case of *C. nana* the main stem never rises to the surface of the soil, but grows along at the depth of one or several inches beneath the surface, sending up lateral branches at intervals. A comparative study of the anatomy of this stem would doubtless prove interesting.

ARISTOLOCHIA NASHII Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, 21: 485. 1894.

Last July I collected good fruiting specimens of this plant along the Flint River, below Albany, Ga. The species is readily separable from the related *A. Serpentaria* by its more deeply lobed capsule, which is just about one-half as long. Mr. A. H. Curtiss has sent me specimens which he gathered in northeastern Florida several years ago.

PORTULACA CORONATA n. sp.

Rather stout, succulent, glabrous and somewhat shining, the roots fibrous, descending and freely branching; stem simple and erect, or diffusely branched from 1 or 2 cm. above the root, nearly terete, its branches spreading and ascending, bright flesh-colored or magenta, rarely lead-colored, the branches usually alternate, sometimes almost opposite, conspicuously articulated with the stem, the ends clavate and more or less tinged with green; leaves sessile or nearly so, the lower ones usually oblanceolate, the upper ones oblong or oblong-lanceolate, alternate, except a whorl of from three to eight at the ends of the branches, flat, obtuse or rarely acutish, conspicuously articulated with the stem, somewhat fugacious, bright green, inconspicuously ciliate with depressed

* Bull. Torr. Club, 21: 261.

trichomes; midrib rather indistinct; flowers about 5 mm. broad, yellow; sepals 2 mm. long, triangular, sometimes broader than high, obtuse, hooded at the apex; petals small, 2 mm. long, ovate or oblong-obovate, obtuse, marked with five or seven nerves; stamens eleven or twelve; pistil 2 mm. long, three to four-cleft, the segments obovate or spatulate, well covered with stigmatic processes; capsule hemispheric or turbinate-hemispheric, 2-3 mm. long, 5 mm. in diameter, surmounted by a conspicuous crown, developed from the edge of the calyx where the lid joins the capsule; lid flattish, not crested, sometimes slightly depressed in the center; seeds twenty to forty, cochleate, gray, covered with acute or acutish pyramidal papillae.

Collected in September, 1894, just below the summit of Little Stone Mountain, De Kalb County, Georgia. It grows in company with *P. pilosa* in shallow depressions which have become partially filled with a sandy soil by the disintegration of the granite. There is a great contrast between it and the last named species, the plants are usually stouter, less dense in habit and the stems and branches bright magenta, whilst those of *P. pilosa* are of a light or dark shade of green. It is more closely allied to *P. lanceolata* Engelm. of southern and western Texas, from which it differs in the smaller flowers, and the sessile or nearly sessile leaves. The leaves are also different in shape and are never acute. The petals are not like those of *P. lanceolata*, and unfold in cultivated specimens about eight o'clock in the morning.

TWO SPECIES OF HIBISCUS.

Dr. Gray, in revising this genus for the Synoptical Flora, and in the fifth edition of his Manual, merged Michaux's *H. grandiflorus* into *H. lasiocarpus* of Cavanilles. It is difficult to understand on what grounds he did this, as the two species are so strikingly dissimilar. A comparison of their diagnostic characters is here given.

HIBISCUS LASIOCARPUS Cav. Diss. 3: 159. *pl.* 70. *f.* 1. 1787.

Hibiscus grandiflorus A. Gray, Man. Ed. 5, 102. 1867. Not Michx.

Stem pubescent, leaves ovate, the upper surface clothed with a dense pubescence consisting of long branched strigose-like hairs with a metallic or brownish-green tinge, the lower surface somewhat paler and less densely pubescent; calyx inconspicuously ribbed; bractlets as long as the calyx or longer, pectinate-

ciliate; petals 6–8 cm. long; style slender, its branches not arising from the same point.

HIBISCUS GRANDIFLORUS Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 46. 1803.

Stem glabrous; leaves hastate, three-lobed, broader than long (except the uppermost), the upper surface velvety with dense pubescence, bright green, the lower surface whitish, densely canescent; petioles glabrous; calyx prominently ribbed; bractlets about one-half the length of the calyx, velvety; petals 12–15 cm. long; style stout, its branches arising from the same point.

I have seen specimens of *H. grandiflorus* from several places in Florida. Michaux says it also occurs in Georgia and Mississippi. On the other hand *H. lasiocarpus* ranges from Louisville westward and north in the Mississippi Valley to Illinois and Missouri. Cavanilles gives a good figure of *H. lasiocarpus* which in no way suggests Michaux's plant.

NYMPHAEA ORBICULATA n. sp.

Perennial, robust, pubescent, except the upper surface of the leaves, bright green. Leaves orbicular or nearly so, 3–4 dm. in diameter, somewhat crisped, the lobes at the base conspicuously overlapping, the upper surface rough with irregular papillae, the lower surface pubescent with short shining silvery hairs, marked with numerous secondary nerves; petiole variable in length, faintly striate, clothed with silky pubescence, like the lower surface of the leaves; flowers about 6 cm. in diameter; sepals oblong-obovate, 5 cm. long, obtuse, somewhat eroded, faintly ribbed; disk 2 cm. in diameter; fruit subglobose, 4–5 cm. in diameter; seeds ovoid, 4.5 mm. long, with a ridge on one side.

Collected in a small lake near Thomasville, southern Georgia. In flower and fruit throughout July. Differs from *Nymphaea advena* in its orbicular leaves with their overlapping basal lobes, the peculiar pubescence and the ovoid seeds instead of the more nearly globose ones of that species.

CROTONOPSIS SPINOSA Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, 22: 157. 1895.

I met with quantities of this very distinct species during the past summer in the valley of the St. Mary's River, in southeastern Georgia. In the field, as in the herbarium, this plant does not suggest *C. linearis*, its mode of growth and habit separating it at once. In Engler & Prantl we notice a figure of *P. spinosa*, which is intended to represent *P. linearis*. This shows that the species was collected some years ago and that a specimen found its way to Europe.

RHEXIA FLORIDANA Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, 22: 150. 1895.

This *Rhexia*, hitherto known from but a single locality in Florida, is now known to occur in Georgia. I collected fine specimens of it during the past season north of the St. Mary's River, in the neighborhood of hammocks, in Charlton county. Their characters show nothing different from the originals, except that my specimens are more robust.

JUSSAEA SUFFRUTICOSA L. Sp. Pl. 388. 1753.

Dr. Carl Mohr has found this plant established on the river bank at Mobile, Alabama. This is the first record of its occurrence within the Southern States.

GAYLUSSACIA URSINA (M. A. Curtis) T. & G.; Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. (II). 3: 49. 1846.

While in the mountains of northern Georgia, in the summer of 1893, I found this rare *Gaylussacia* at three localities. It is quite scarce in the canon at Tallulah Falls and produces little fruit, but some miles north, on the North Carolina boundary, the damp mountain slopes about Estotoah Falls and the Thomas Bald are covered with the shrub, growing from one to four feet tall and producing quantities of the large black fruit, which is not at all insipid, as has been stated. On some mountains it covers areas many acres in extent.

CYNOCTONUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM (T. & G.).

Mitreola sessilifolia var. *angustifolia* T. & G. Fl. N. A. 2: 45. 1841.

Annual, or perennial (?), slender, glabrous, pale green and *Sabbatia*-like. Stems erect, 2-6 dm., simple or sparingly branched above, virgate; leaves varying from narrowly lanceolate, 2-4 cm. long, somewhat fleshy, becoming thin in drying, obtuse or acutish at the apex, entirely sessile or the lowest short-petioled, not prominently nerved; flowers usually in a somewhat compound terminal cyme; calyx narrowly campanulate, 2.5-3 mm. long, parted to below the middle, its segments ovate-lanceolate, obtuse, denticulate; corolla at length much longer than the calyx, whitish, 3-5 mm. long, marked with dark stripes (3 to each segment), its tube somewhat constricted at the throat, about as long as the linear-lanceolate, erect or converging, rather obtuse segments; capsule sessile or nearly so, 4 mm. long, its two horns slightly longer than the body, converging; seeds brown, .3 mm. long, ovoid, rather pointed at the apex, slightly and minutely pitted.

Original locality, Middle Florida. In wet places, southern Georgia and Florida.

RUDBECKIA BICOLOR Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. 7: 81 (1834).

This species of more western distribution has been collected in eastern Florida. Mr. A. H. Curtiss has found it growing in pine barrens near Jacksonville (no. 4759). Some years since he secured it in fertile fields in Duval county, but distributed it under the name of another species (no. 1423). In 1894 Prof. Tracy secured a remarkably slender form at Biloxi, Mississippi (no. 2896).

The Blue-eyed Grasses of the eastern United States (Genus *Sisyrinchium*).

BY EUGENE P. BICKNELL.

(PLATES 263-265).

No conclusive answer has yet been given to the old question whether there exists more than one East American species of Blue-eyed Grass. The common resource of throwing together under one name all eastern specimens belonging to the genus is easy botany but poor morals. Neither does the recognition of two forms or species satisfy the botanical conscience. It would appear that only when we take notice of three or more kinds of Blue-eyed Grasses do we find ourselves bearing somewhere near the truth. It matters little whether these *kinds* be rated, according to the conceptions of different minds, as species or as forms of less signal rank; the pith of the matter lies in this, that each kind upholds a certain definite type of individualization which has been established in nature.

I venture to propose a new eastern species in this confused genus only on the authority of facts perfectly clear to my mind. Nor do I doubt that any student who may approach the subject guided by out-of-doors study will reach views not greatly at variance with my own.

Nomenclature.

An inquiry into the nomenclature of the East American forms of *Sisyrinchium* discloses the unsuspected fact that our common Blue-eyed grass of the Atlantic States is without any available